

MORTENSEN ENTERS A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

(Continued from Page 1.)

If she is being worried now it is a shame.

"When Mrs. Mortensen regains her health she will tell the truth, and the whole truth. If she has made statements now they are of no value, because no one knows what pressure has been brought to bear upon her or what representations have been made to her. If, as is reported, the impression has been given out that Mrs. Mortensen and her brothers, the Watkins boys, are arrayed against Peter Mortensen, it has not been verified. Personally, I have had no opportunity to investigate the statements attributed to Mrs. Mortensen."

"Now that you have talked over the details of the case with the accused, have you any explanation to advance concerning Mortensen's movements the night of the murder?" was asked.

"There is no occasion for explanation—no explanation is required or will be advanced. In the first place, I have not gone into that detail. However, I am thoroughly convinced of Mortensen's absolute innocence."

"What will be the general line of defense?"

"That will not be made public. As I have explained through the columns of The Herald, we are adverse to discussing the case. All we have to advance will come out in due time. In the interim, I am inclined to let Mrs. Mortensen attribute to her the things she has been quoted as saying. Despite all these things Mortensen thinks as much of his wife as ever—and he was always an affectionate husband and father—and is as loyal to his family as ever."

MORTENSEN'S BISHOP TALKS OF THE CASE

"This murder has fallen upon Forest Dale like a blighting influence," said Bishop James Jensen of that suburb, yesterday. "I have known Peter Mortensen for years and have hesitated to believe the terrible accusation that has been brought against him, but now we have our doubts. The circumstances are such a character that we are appalled and are no longer able to entertain in him the confidence we once had."

"The effect upon the community has been something terrible. Women and children are afraid to venture forth after dark and every one's nerves are thoroughly unstrung. The thought is everywhere entertained, 'where can we place dependence and confidence in human nature?'"

"I have been represented as seeking to exact from Mortensen a confession because I have visited him. As a matter of fact I have done nothing of the kind. I am not a public prosecutor. Peter Mortensen, with the exception of a consistent churchman, he has not lived up to the laws of our church, yet he has not been what could be called a very bad man. Still, I have believed that he would not—could not—commit a murder in view of the tenets of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It is to be regretted that the shedding of innocent blood in this case is a stain which I have never known of such a case. In a sense I am the religious adviser of the accused man. In the absence of present I am at a loss to know how to proceed. I am, however, absolutely convinced of his guilt."

"Whether I should continue to give him religious advice and comfort or should withdraw from him, I do not know. It is a subject that is disturbing my mind and one which I shall have to seek counsel. But this much must be said in simple and plain language: Peter Mortensen has not confessed to me, nor have I sought a confession."

FACE FIERCE BLASTS TO VIEW THE GRAVE

The scene of the Hay murder is gruesome enough under the most favorable circumstances, but with the sky a mass of leaden black clouds, and the atmosphere filled with cutting snow and ice, it becomes a place of dread. Yet women, with their babies in their arms, and men, with their rifles slung over their shoulders, are seen trudging back and forth to the grave, and some of them were caught in the sweeping storm that burst in its fury over the place.

The field whereon had been enacted such a dark crime was soon buried with all its shocking evidences of a horrible deed, beneath a carpet of pure white, that gave no hint of the tragedy of the scene of which it obliterated. To one trudging over the carpet of snow came the thought, "What if this snow had fallen the night of the murder?" The answer is apparent. The traces of the crime would have been obliterated, the lonely grave which held the body of the murdered man would have been hidden from suspicious eyes, and the victim of the atrocious crime might yet have been lying under the sod with his good name resting under the shadow of suspected dishonesty.

Had this snow fallen on the fatal night of the deed, the murderer possibly caught upon the crime might never have been known.

TELLS OF CONDUCT OF MRS. MORTENSEN

Numerous stories of the purported conduct of Mrs. Mortensen after learning of the discovery of Hay's murdered body have been told, but her manner of receiving the news and her subsequent demeanor, as seen by a next-door neighbor, was not related until last night. The story was told by Mrs. Louisa Y. Stevenson, who lives in the house next to that of Mortensen.

"Of course," said Mrs. Stevenson, "when it became known that Mr. Hay had disappeared the whole neighborhood was excited, for no one suspected that such an inoffensive man could have been murdered. Just after the body had been recovered and the report of it had reached us, I saw Mrs. Mortensen, and she cried out to me, 'Poor Jim Hay has been found.'"

"She did not appear to be any more excited about the affair than any of the rest of us, nor any more concerned about it. I asked her if Mr. Mortensen had returned from the field yet, and turning around, she said: 'Here comes Peter, now.'"

"I did not see her again until Thursday when I went to the house and found her suffering from a severe headache. She is subject to such headaches, and when suffering from them will talk hardly any. When I found her she was perfectly silent, and I tried to cheer her up. I told her that none of us believed Peter Mortensen had committed the deed, and she must have hope. She remained silent, and did not make any reply to me."

"When asked in regard to Mrs. Mortensen's conduct on the Monday of the crime and the day following, Mrs. Stevenson said:

"I saw Mrs. Mortensen Monday, but did not talk with her. On Tuesday I

did not see her, at least, not to speak to her. She is an excellent woman, of good family and entitled to general sympathy."

MAY DRAIN POND TO LOOK FOR GUN

To determine the practicability of pumping the water out of the pond which the coroner where Hay's body was found, with a fire engine, Chief Devine of the fire department visited the scene of the murder yesterday afternoon and examined the pond. It has been the theory of many that the murderer of Hay cast his gun into that pond of mud and water to hide its incriminating evidence from the officers. The pond was raked, but without results, and it was then recommended that the fire engine be called into requisition to pump the water from the pond. Chief Devine, after examining the place with this idea in view, reported to the county authorities that the pond was fed by a spring, and that it would be practically impossible to drain it by means of the fire engine. He suggested that a ditch be dug to let out the superfluous water, and that then the engine might be used to keep the pond dry enough for it to be searched.

The proposition to drain the place by means of ditches was taken under consideration yesterday, and it is stated that such a course will probably be pursued as soon as circumstances will permit, unless the gun should be found elsewhere in the meantime.

BROTHER TAKES HOLD OF THE BUSINESS

The business affairs of Peter Mortensen are now in the hands of his brother Henry, who is being straightened up, and work that had been commenced before the tragedy is being pushed ahead as though Mortensen himself were still in the city. Yesterday Henry Mortensen secured the general power of attorney from his brother and took immediate steps to collect some outstanding bills due and to place the business affairs in his hands.

Mr. Mortensen stated yesterday afternoon that there were a number of outstanding obligations due his brother, which he would collect, but he did not discuss the amounts of these bills.

In reply to a question, Mr. Mortensen stated that there were several contracts under way at the time of the murder, and he would try to go ahead with the work on them. Mortensen was building a house for Mr. John Sharp when the tragedy occurred, and according to the statement of Henry Mortensen, he has had men working on the house all the time.

When asked if Mr. Romney of the lumber company proposed to take liens upon the contracts, Mr. Mortensen said that he had had no intimation from Mr. Romney of the effect, and did not know what he proposed to do.

SOLDIER BREAKS AWAY Military Prisoner Escapes From Fort Douglas

James E. Britcher, a prisoner at Fort Douglas, escaped last evening under circumstances that are mystifying the officials at the army post. Last night the police were called upon to aid in the search for recaptured Britcher and were furnished with a description of the man.

Britcher was the subject of a general court-martial during the latter part of October. On the 16th of that month he was brought to Fort Douglas, with a bad record, having been the subject of several summary court-martials. Prior to that time he had been stationed at Fort Washkiet, Wyo. As a result of the general court-martial he was given a dishonorable discharge from the army and sentenced to serve six months at hard labor.

The prisoner was in the guard house when he made his escape. A number of men imprisoned with him were at work taking logs into a place when Britcher managed to elude the vigilance of the guards and make his escape. He was attired in a brown fatigue prisoner's suit at the time.

A detail of men made a hasty reconnaissance of the vicinity as soon as it was learned what had happened, and the police were notified and asked to send out telegraphic inquiries. The prisoner was lightly clad and is believed to be without money. He is poorly equipped to face existing weather.

Something like \$5,000 was paid out to soldiers at the post yesterday, and all of the soldiers except companies L and M of the Eighteenth Infantry being paid for the month. The latter company was otherwise engaged. With full equipment the members indulged in a practice march, covering a tramp of five miles up Emigration canyon.

BOTH SIDES PLEASED AT THE SETTLEMENT

Washington, Dec. 26.—Dr. Garcia Merou, Argentine minister, has been officially informed of the settlement of the Chile-Argentine difficulty, and expressed great satisfaction over the peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The Argentine department also received notification, Minister Wilson cabling that the protocol provides for the submission of the boundary line and other disputes to the king of Great Britain. The news was greeted with much satisfaction.

The Greater New York Democracy in Buenos Aires indicate that public sentiment regards the peaceful solution of the dispute as a triumph of diplomacy.

IN FAVOR OF MRS. HOBSON.

She and Her Daughter Georgia Get the Property.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 26.—Judge Coulter, in the county court today, decided that Mrs. Sella J. Hobson, widow of the late George H. Hobson, and Mr. Hobson's posthumous daughter, Georgia, were entitled to the \$250,000 and other property.

In making his decision, Judge Coulter said there had never been any justification for the attack made in the pleadings upon the legitimacy of the child born at Los Angeles since the death of Mr. Hobson. No testimony had been introduced to attack the child's parentage.

Both parties to the will contest gave notice of an appeal. The brothers and sisters object to the widow and daughter getting the estate, and the latter's counsel object to the ruling of the court that the will holds as to the naming of an executor.

Colonel, Ochs Improving.

New York, Dec. 26.—Colonel Thomas P. Ochs, who has been ill for some days with a severe attack of pneumonia, is expected to be in condition to leave his residence within a few days. Colonel Ochs' physicians were for a time seriously, but they now say that he will be able to take a trip to the Hot Springs of Virginia within a week or two.

TRADE WITH TURKEY WORTH LOOKING AFTER

Washington, Dec. 26.—The state department made public today extracts from the first annual report of United States Consul Norton at Harpoot, Turkey. Mr. Norton had difficulty in securing necessary authorization, on the ground that the war was in progress at Harpoot to warrant it. He says the two villages of Mamouet-Alexis and Diarbekir—compose the consular district and during 1900 the trade aggregated something over \$400,000, evenly divided between exports and imports.

There is much to favor the growth of commercial trade between Asiatic Turkey and the United States, says Mr. Norton. The American educational effort at Harpoot has had widespread influence. Contact for nearly half a century with American teachers, American methods and American family life has led to a high admiration for all that bears the stamp of American make. The region thus is in a particularly receptive mood.

Turkish farmers and American eagerness to see the working of reapers which have been ordered from America, each of which is expected to perform in a day what eighty men now accomplish with the hand sickle.

Within fifteen months no less than 322 American sewing machines have been disposed of in Mr. Norton's district and have driven from the market completely the English and German machines, hitherto in vogue. In even less time seventy American life insurance policies have been issued, with prospects of many more. As to bicycles, the consul says that the one he saw in the district was the first Harpoot district, and as a result of the appearance of this wheel, a demand has sprung up for bicycles.

Summing up, Mr. Norton says the conditions which are favorable to the gradual building up of a reliable market for American goods in the Harpoot district are the increasing dissatisfaction with the cheap products of Germany, Italy and England; the great confidence in American integrity and in the quality of American wares; the large emigration from the Harpoot district to America and the fact that no European house or agency has been established there.

MARCONI SYSTEM FOR THE NEW CRUISERS

Washington, Dec. 26.—The navy department has taken the initial steps toward adoption of wireless telegraphy as a means of signaling between warships at sea. To this end Admiral Bradford of the bureau of equipment has asked that the armored cruisers of the Pennsylvania class have their masts and rigging so arranged that the wireless system can be introduced. The chief of the bureau is lengthening the masts of the ships and the insulation of the metal rigging by the use of hemp covering for half-yards. It is intended to get test sets of instruments distributed to the vessels. Systems now being adopted by the navy include the Marconi system. Thus far, however, the navy department has not adopted definitely any system, but the construction of the new ships is designed to make a preliminary step for its adoption whenever its practicability is demonstrated fully. The British navy already has a number of ships equipped with the wireless system, but this is the first move on the part of the American navy to make use of a wireless plan.

VENEZUELAN REBELS STILL REVOLUTING

Colon, Dec. 26.—Newspapers received from the coast towns of Colombia and Venezuela are full of reports of the news of a declaration of war by either side. The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon, with 700 men, is on the coast of Venezuela, and is reported to be cutting off the liberal leader, Lorenzo's, supplies and force him to surrender. Spanish troops have been sent to the coast to cut off the liberal leader, Lorenzo's, supplies and force him to surrender. Spanish troops have been sent to the coast to cut off the liberal leader, Lorenzo's, supplies and force him to surrender.

New York, Dec. 26.—A correspondent of the Herald says Germany intends to make a naval demonstration against Venezuela, and would have done so before the cruiser Vineta had been sent to the coast of Venezuela. The same correspondent says a new complication has arisen between France and Venezuela, arising out of the seizure of the property of Senor Mantos, a revolutionary leader. He leased them to a Frenchman for two years and the government confiscated them.

PERRY BELMONT WINS, DICK CROKER LOSES

New York, Dec. 26.—The factional differences among the Democrats of the seventh congressional district, which led to the nomination of a candidate for the seat in congress left vacant by the resignation of Nicholas Longworth, are now being settled. The friends of Joseph P. O'Grady, represented by Asa Gardner, have defeated the friends of Perry Belmont, represented by John E. Bunnell. The main object set forth by the friends of Belmont is the legality of the nomination convention. An incident of the contest is that a quarrel between Richard Croker and Perry Belmont. The latter threatened to sue the Tammany leader for libel.

Tonight Perry Belmont filed objections with the board of elections to the certificate of nomination filed by O'Grady. The objections are, in substance, that the nomination of the regular convention and that O'Grady is not, in that the convention which nominated O'Grady was not legally called. Argument will be heard on the objections Saturday.

MINERALS IN RUSSIA.

Senator Clark's Connection With Purchase Again Mentioned.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Dec. 12.—A Siberian newspaper says that American capitalists have offered the government 20,000,000 roubles for a fifty-five year lease of a large tract in the Kirghiz steppes, which are rich in copper, coal and silver. The territory, 200 by 670 versts in extent, lies between Pavlodar and Lake Balkash. Senator Clark of Montana has previously been referred to as having been in the Kirghiz steppes in the same province, Semipalatinsk.

Alger Out of Danger.

Detroit, Dec. 26.—Dr. Howard W. Longyear, one of the attending surgeons on General R. A. Alger, said tonight that the critical period in the general's illness had passed, and that his recovery was practically certain so far as he could be concerned at present. "He has been taking some nourishment," the doctor said, "and has passed a very comfortable day."

Sewell Growing Weaker.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 26.—The physicians attending United States Senator William J. Sewell gave out the information tonight that his recovery was not so bright as it was yesterday. Unless there is some improvement shortly they believe that the senator will not live much longer.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S MEMORY IS GONE FOREVER, SAYS HIS WIFE

Urbana, Ill., Dec. 26.—John B. Weeks of Champaign, a personal friend of Rear Admiral Sampson, has received a letter from Mrs. Sampson, in which she says that the mental condition of the admiral is beyond recovery. The letter was written in reply to a note expressing sympathy with the rear admiral in the personal annoyance he has suffered in controversy with Rear Admiral Schley. The letter follows: "Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1901. "My Dear Mr. Weeks—Admiral Sampson is too ill to really understand your most kind letter. Just received, but if he were well he would wish to thank you for it. He cares so much for all his friends and for anything that concerns Palmyra. "The wording of your letter shows that living in the west has not blinded you to the truth about the admiral's recent events. I have enjoyed your expression of the true facts as you understand them. "My dear husband is quite worn out with a long life of concentration duty. Physically he is comfortable and happy, but the brain is tired beyond ever being rested. (Signed.) "ELIZABETH BURLING SAMPSON."

COINAGE RATIO FIXED AT MANILA DECLARED TO BE UNSATISFACTORY

Manila, Dec. 26.—It was publicly announced today that the ratio for the first quarter of 1902 will be \$2.10 Mexican silver to one American gold dollar. General Wright, the acting civil governor, says that, though unsatisfactory, this is the only solution of the matter the Philippine commission thought possible. He hoped for early action by congress on this subject.

General Wright considers that the situation in the districts of the Philippines where military operations are being carried on is daily improving. He has the greatest confidence in General Chaffee's ability to end the insurrection in the islands, and says that perfect harmony prevails between the civil and military authorities.

Washington, Dec. 26.—It is said at the navy department that orders will go forward in a few days directing the cruiser Brooklyn, the flagship of Rear Admiral Remy, commanding the Asiatic station, which is now at Nagasaki, Japan, to proceed home to the United States. The Rainbow, now at New York, will leave shortly for Cavite, where she is to take the place of the Brooklyn as the flagship of the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station.

THIS IGNORANT NEGRO CAUSED SIXTEEN CHILDREN'S DEATHS

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—Before the stentorian court of inquiry today Henry R. Taylor, janitor for the chemical and bacteriological divisions of the health department, admitted under oath that he issued for public use the toxic antidiphtheria serum which caused the recent deaths of sixteen children from the city of St. Louis. Taylor, who is a negro, distributed the vials, properly labeled, he stated, because the supply of diphtheria anti-toxine had become exhausted early in October, and he did not believe that the serum was bad enough to kill children.

Taylor is a negro. He has held city positions for many years. In addition to his duties as janitor he acted as assistant to Consulting City Bacteriologist Amand Raxol. More than less in the city of St. Louis, he was in charge of the anti-toxine when it was made war on the constitution all along, but met with defeat. One hundred and twenty-one annual conferences voted on the question, a total of 10,000 ballots being cast by delegates. The principal changes provided for in the new constitution are:

It gives women the right to sit as delegates in the general conference. It gives laymen's electoral meetings authority to vote on constitutional questions. It changes the vote necessary in the general conference to amend the constitution from three-fourths to two-thirds.

WOMEN NOW HAVE THE RIGHT TO SIT IN ALL METHODIST CONFERENCES

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Announcement was made here today that the new constitution of the Methodist Episcopal church, which was adopted at the general conference of that denomination held at the Auditorium in 1900, and referred to the various conferences throughout the country, has finally been approved by the three-quarters vote required. The vote is as follows:

The element which opposed the new organic law of the church because it provided for the admission of women as delegates to the general conference, made war on the constitution all along, but met with defeat. One hundred and twenty-one annual conferences voted on the question, a total of 10,000 ballots being cast by delegates. The principal changes provided for in the new constitution are:

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GENERAL DEWET AGAIN GIVES THE BRITISH TROOPS A GOOD DRUBBING

London, Dec. 26.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Kitchener, dated Johannesburg: "General Rundle reports that on the night of Dec. 24 Colonel Firman's camp at Zeefontein, consisting of three companies of yeomanry and two guns, was successfully rushed by a strong force of Boers. It is feared the casualties were heavy. Two regiments of light horse are pursuing the Boers." Boer resistance has always been very strong in that part of the Orange River Colony, which was the scene of General Dewet's Christmas coup. A great quadrangle of blockhouses is being built there, the points of which are Vredegang, Volksrust, Harrismith and Kromstad. At the southeast corner of this quadrangle is an open space from Bethlehem to Lindley, where the square of blockhouses is still incomplete, and here Dewet made his headquarters. Colonel Firman's force probably amounted to 400 men, and the disaster, especially the loss of the guns, the possession of which may enable Dewet successfully to attack the blockhouses, creates a disturbing impression.

CARRIED THE JOKE SO FAR AS TO GET MARRIED AND NOW IT'S NO JOKE

Because neither Miss Clara Mathis nor O. M. Fuller of Price would take a dare, they are now tied around and around in the bonds of matrimony until death or a divorce court do them part.

Both of the young people are well known in Salt Lake, having relatives and friends here. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. G. M. Bodle, landlady at the Mathis hotel, of Price, and the groom is the night operator at Price station on the Rio Grande Western road.

According to reports from Price, they were at the Mathis hotel Christmas day, when they began to joke each other about getting married. Finally one dared the other to get married, and she did so. He did so, and he went to the county clerk, still joking, and secured a license. Then they went back to the house.

SOUTH SEA TARIFF.

It Will Greatly Affect Our Trade With Australia.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 26.—Hon. W. H. Montague, ex-secretary of state of Canada, arrived from Australia yesterday. He said that the recent tariff adopted by the South Sea Federation will greatly affect trade with Canada and the United States, but a market could be found for machinery, wheat, manufactures, fabrics and other goods from this continent. The people of Australia are much stirred up over the new tariff.

The great political questions in Australia at present are the high tariff and colored labor. Upon the settlement of the latter depended largely the sugar industry of Queensland. The passage of acts restricting Kanaka immigration will greatly affect sugar plantations. The doctor attended the opening of the new federal parliament, which was a magnificent reception. Australians have greatly advanced in labor legislation, having a minimum wage and pension for workmen of over 65 years. The federation is anxiously awaiting the construction of the Pacific cable.



ROTHY in the nursery can calculate the price of Ivory Soap per cake, but it would take a mathematical genius to calculate its true value. For he must take account of time, labor, and materials. He must deduct from the apparent cost the saving in the longer life of the cake, in the longer life of the washed fabric, in the labor required, in the time consumed, in the strength expended, in the results obtained. When all is finished, Ivory is the cheapest soap in the world. It floats.

WHO STOLE THE CHAIN? THAT'S THE MYSTERY

Washington, Dec. 26.—A mysterious robbery of a diamond chain valued at \$5,000, of which either the Adams Express company or Shaw & Berry, a local jewelry firm which shipped it to New York are probably the victims, occurred some time between Sunday afternoon and this forenoon.

The jewelry was dispatched from here to Joseph Frankel & Sons, 68 Nassau street, New York. When delivered there was no evidence that the seal had been tampered with, and the package was not opened in New York until today when the chain was found missing.

The stolen gems numbered 200, and were set in a platinum lorgnette chain 5 inches long. The package was made up by the local firm under the personal supervision of the proprietors, and duly registered. Detectives here and in New York are working on the case. It is supposed that the package was opened by some one acquainted with its contents, the chain removed, and the package then restored to its original appearance.

DEATH THE REAPER. Millionaire and Slave Alike Form Yesterday's Harvest.

New York, Dec. 26.—Charles J. Burke, who inherited one fortune, made another as a haberdasher in Philadelphia, and met both in stock speculation, is dead in this city. Burke was born in Cincinnati fifty-four years ago, was educated for the law, removing to Philadelphia, where he became widely known in politics. He entered trade and for nearly twenty years was in the furnishing goods business in Philadelphia. After failing in business he came to this city, but was unsuccessful.

INTERNATIONAL REVENUE. Monthly Statement Shows a Decrease of Two Millions.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows that the total collections of internal revenue for November, 1901, were \$23,949,951, a decrease as compared with November, 1900, of \$1,256,330. The collections from several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, \$12,080,812; increase, \$1,330,492. Tobacco, \$4,264,700; decrease, \$640,856. Fermented liquors, \$4,973,185; decrease, \$484,558. Oleomargarine, \$2,215,414; decrease, \$55,813. Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, \$3,669,000; increase, \$24,000. Miscellaneous, \$1,588,763; decrease, \$2,379,955.

For the five months of the present fiscal year the total receipts were \$120,654,356, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 1900 of \$10,625,392. This decrease is wholly due to the decrease in the rate of taxation under the revenue reduction bill passed at the last session of congress.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Marconi Will Establish a Station in Cape Breton.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 26.—The steamer Bruce, with Signor Marconi on board, arrived at North Sydney today. Marconi was met by Mr. Smith, on behalf of the Canadian government; Premier Murray of the Nova Scotia government, and Mayor McKenzie of North Sydney. Mr. Marconi and the government representatives held a short conference, and Marconi afterward expressed a desire to place in operation an apparatus of the courtesy shown him by the Canadian government and its desires to further his experiments. He thinks it probable that a spot in Cape Breton will be selected for a permanent station, and he says that the point chosen must be from 100 to 200 feet above the sea level. Marconi will remain in Cape Breton a few days, and then proceed to Ottawa.

ARMY CHANGES. Young Succeeds Otis and McArthur Succeeds Young.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Major General S. B. M. Young, at present in command of the department of California, will assume control of the department of the Lakes, with headquarters here. The change, which is made at his own request, will take place March 1.

The transfer is in line of a promotion. On March 26, 1902, Major General Elwell S. Otis will retire because of age. He is at present in command of the department of the Lakes, having resumed this position on his return from the Philippines.

The successor of General Young in the California department, it is thought here, will be General MacArthur.

Edison's Sons Wrecked.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 25.—It was reported from Beaufort, S. C., today that the gasoline yacht Oceanic, in which the two sons of Thomas Edison, the inventor, and the wife of one of them, with several friends, recently passed through Norfolk en route to Florida waters, had been wrecked on Cedar Island, near Beaufort. No particulars came with the report.

Miles Again at Work.

Washington, Dec. 26.—General Miles resumed his duties in command of the army at his office in the war department today. It is said that he has decided to accept the situation with the best possible grace and will say or do nothing to continue the controversy. So far as known the incident will cause no decided change in his prearranged plans, official or social, for the future.